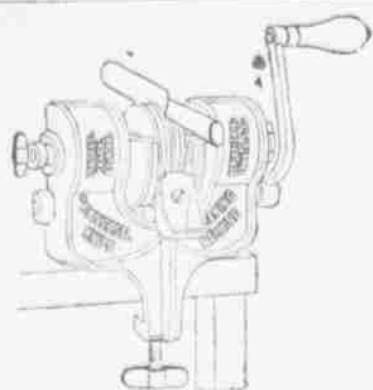


E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED

Herewith are valuable descriptive and pictorial suggestions of suitable Christmas Gifts



ICE CREAM FREEZERS

Experience has taught persons who freeze cream at home that there is economy of ice and time in the WHITE MOUNTAIN. It has the triple-motion effect and is never a heavy burden to the one at the crank. There are many makes of freezers, but none that gives the satisfaction that the White Mountain affords.

CHILDREN'S BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS

Three styles:—

30c, 45c and 60c each

These are not merely toys, but very useful for sweeping rugs or taking up the crumbs under the dining table.

CHILDREN'S TOYS

Made of Heavy Tin and Japaned in Green, Blue or Red.

Toy Dish Pans, 10 cents.
Toy Coal Hods and Shovels, 15 cents.
Toy Wash Tubs and Washboards, 25 cents.

CHILDREN'S ROYAL PLATES

which prevent the food from spilling on the table cloth. They are decorated with a large variety of colored designs and appropriate mottoes, such as:—
Baby Bunting runs away
And joins the little pigs
at play.

Only 35c each.

WAFFLE IRONS

Now that the mornings are crisp, any time the mercury in Honolulu falls to 70° the weather is referred to as *crisp*. Waffles loom up large in the mind's eye. So many gas stoves are used that manufacturers of household utensils found it necessary to build waffle irons high enough to use over gas. We have them and the waffles made on them are as good as if cooked over coal or wood.



WILLCOX & GIBBS Automatic Sewing Machines.

Our new stock for the Holiday Trade has just arrived. Make your selection early, as last year a number of people were disappointed.

This last shipment has been selected with extra care—just a little better finish and polish than usual. As the Willcox & Gibbs automatic machine lasts a life-time, it makes a very acceptable gift.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

Universal Coffee Percolators. We have them in two styles, Aluminum and Enameled Ware, and three sizes in each style, four, six and nine cups. No egg required; simply put in the coffee according to directions. From

\$2.50 to \$4.50

Jardinières and Fern Dishes
All sizes, shapes and colors.

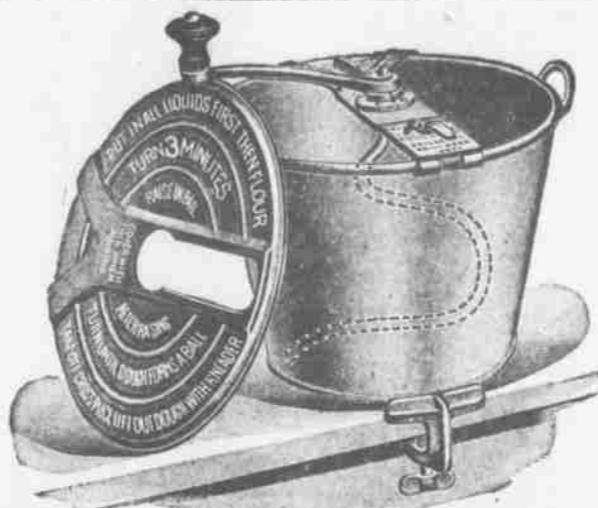
CUT GLASS

We have made our selections from the best factories, and our assortment far exceeds that of former years, and includes:—

Vases of all sizes and shapes, Pu. Boxes, Celery, Olive and Pin Trays, Oil Bottles, Cracker and Cheese Plates, Water Pitchers, Cologne Bottles, Bowls (all sizes), Nappies, Spoon Trays, Ice Cream Trays, Bitters Bottles, Salts and Peppers, etc., etc.

SAVORY ROASTERS

Inexpensive and something the family will enjoy. It bakes or roasts to perfection and the meats retain all the flavor. It's the most satisfactory self-baster on the market.



ALUMINUM WARE

There is nothing more acceptable than a useful present, especially something that will last for years and always remind the recipient of the giver.

Our stock of Aluminum Ware includes everything made in Cooking Utensils, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans (all shapes and sizes), Pie Plates, Fireless Cooker Pots, Mugs, Double Boilers, Measuring Cups, etc., etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR—TAKE ELEVATOR.

THE UNIVERSAL CAKE MAKER

is indispensable to all up-to-date house-keepers and cake making is no longer a thing to be dreaded. Mixes the batter for all kinds of cake easily and quickly.

SOLD BY
E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS

with handsome shades (no two alike). The lamps are all fitted with socket and cord, ready to connect. Select the style and color you want when the assortment is complete.

ADDRESS BY WHITELAW REID

(Continued from page 33.)

"is unworthy the name of freeman. For myself although these grey hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." (Applause.) On that appeal of a Scotsman born the Declaration was signed. We guard it now sacredly, preserved in the handwriting of the Ulster Scot who was the secretary of the Congress. It was first publicly read to the people by the Ulster Scot, and first printed by a third Ulster Scot. Many distinguished Ulster Scots who took part in the war as officers were individually named by Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

Alexander Hamilton And His Genius.

When the States gained their independence, and it came to the framing of a Constitution for the new nation, out of fifty-four members of the Convention twelve were of Scottish descent. One of them stood easily at the head, and for pure intellectual eminence and the genius of statesmanship outranked, then and till his premature death, any other living American. This was that marvellous West Indian boy, half Scottish, and Huguenot French, Alexander Hamilton—(applause)—whose brilliant career the Ambassador went on to sketch. His influence was felt in the drafting of the first successful constitution for a great free government, and to secure its adoption from jealous and jangling of his life. This was the production States. Hamilton, now a young man of thirty, did the most valuable work in collaboration with Madison of a great book published first in short essays in the daily newspapers, then collected into "The Federalist," studied now after the lapse of a hundred and twenty-five years as still one of the most vital and cogent presentations of the principles of successful popular government known to the literature of the world. In the remaining years of his life he did two other things on either of which alone a great reputation might have securely rested. He served in Washington's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and as was said of him by Daniel Webster: "He smote the rock of national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth;" furthermore, he gave the unorganized Treasury Department the organization which has served it ever since—mak-

ing it, as before in the Constitution, a provision that the wants of a people of three millions so well devised that when they have grown to ninety millions it is still found adequate. In the last nine years of his life he conquered a place as a great lawyer, and at forty-seven he fell in an unprovoked duel without even firing at his antagonist. If any Scotsman at home or abroad has a loftier record of more varied achievements then there was more reason than any of them had hitherto realized for still greater pride in the land and in the blood. (Applause.) He ventured to rank this grandson of Alexander Hamilton of Grange, in Ayrshire, and of the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk as the foremost Scottish contribution to America in that most critical and formative period—indeed as the foremost contribution from any part of the world. James Wilson, a Scotsman born at St. Andrews, also deserved to be remembered in connection with the framing of the Constitution. He approached Hamilton himself as closely as a great lawyer, the finest legal scholar of his time and place, and perhaps then the head of the American Bar could approach one who besides being a statesman of commanding and many-sided ability, was a man of genius. Washington put him on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States when it was set up. On that great Court, as Washington first organized it, three of the four Associate Justices were of the same blood, one a Scot and two Ulster Scots.

Statesmen and Soldiers.

Washington's first Cabinet contained four members. Two of them were Scots and a third was an Ulster Scot. Among the first Governors for the new State Governments set up by the colonies, nine (two-thirds) were of either Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin. The same tendency was marked throughout the list of men who had filled the great office of President of the United States. Eleven of the whole twenty-five, nearly one-half, were of Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin. James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt, who, though Dutch on his father's side, was on his mother's a descendant of Alexander Bullock,

the first Scottish Governor of Georgia. (Applause.) Of the twenty-five men whose names fill the shining roll of the American Presidency, nearly one-half chose Secretaries of the Treasury of Scottish descent, and nearly one-third chose Secretaries of State of the same blood. In all the historic achievements of Scotland, was there any more remarkable than this conquest of leadership in a new land by men half a century behind other and strong races in entering upon the scene? (Applause.)

Some Undesirables.

Scotsmen beyond the Atlantic, said the lecturer, were not always a credit to the old country, and among those cited in this connection were Captain Kidd, the pirate; Scotland's sons from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who inaugurated lynch law in America; and Calender, a professional libeller and blackmailer, who began yellow journalism in the United States. With all their advances in civilization, perhaps that breed had not yet entirely died out on either side of the Atlantic. (Laughter.)

Leaders of Lost Causes.

In America Scotsmen had not often figured as leaders of lost causes, but both the President and the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge, were of that blood. Another leader in a cause that seemed lost, but ended first in an independent nation and then in peaceful annexation to the United States, was Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas and first representative of the State of Texas in the United States Senate. In the great Civil War, among many leaders of Scottish descent on the Union side the names of Grant, M'Pherson, M'Dowell, M'Clellan, Gillmore and Frank Blair occur to all. On the Confederate side were Joseph E. Johnston, James Longstreet, J. E. B. Stuart and one more, to name whom was enough to shed an undying lustre over the ranks of the lost cause—the Presbyterian ruling elder, Stonewall Jackson. (Applause.)

The Anti-Slavery Crusade.

The anti-slavery movement, which led to the Civil War, began among the Scottish and Ulster Scots immigrants, but not in New England. That was a prevalent delusion which the brilliant writers of that region had not always discouraged. But the real anti-slavery movement began in the south and west, largely among the Scottish Covenanters of South Carolina and East Tennessee twenty or thirty years before there was any organized opposition to slavery elsewhere, even in Massachusetts. The Covenanters, the

Methodists, and the Quakers of East Tennessee had eighteen emancipation societies in 1815. A few years later there were five or six in Kentucky. By 1826 there were 143 emancipation societies in the United States, of which 103 were in the South, and as yet so far as known not one in Massachusetts.

The Conquest of the Mississippi Valley

During the whole period from the Revolution to the Civil War the indomitable Ulster Scots chiefly from Pennsylvania and the South were pouring over the Alleghenies carrying ever westward the frontiers of the country, forming the advance guard of civilization from the lakes to the gulf, fighting the Indians and the wild beasts subduing and planting the wilderness westward to the Mississippi. Count then that enormous principle that lies between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River as a Scottish conquest. Recent conquests by individual Scotsmen in the domain of invention and manufacture were also recounted. The telegraph depended today all over the world on the inventions of Joseph Henry and S. F. B. Morse, both of Scottish origin. The telephone came closer to them still, for Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh—(Applause)—while Thomas A. Edison's mother, Mary Elvott, was of Scottish blood. Many of the great railway builders and managers and great ironmasters were men of Scottish blood. In the colossal operations of Andrew Carnegie the iron and steel manufacture seemed to culminate. (Applause.) Scotsmen it was also shown were pioneer newspaper publishers, and the two most noted editors in the United States, James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley, were, the one a Scot and the other an Ulster Scot. Washington Irving, their leading humorist and most loved of American authors, was born in New York two years after his parents had arrived from Scotland. (Applause.)

The Declaration "Writ Large."

These remarks must have shown how greatly the sons of Scotland were responsible for the Separation, for the War of Independence, for the Constitution, for the administration of the government, for the anti-slavery movement, for the conquest of the Mississippi Valley, and for the Civil War. If they thought of this work and of the record of the Republic, then he had at least dealt faithfully with them after the manner of their pulpit, and "set your transgressions in order before you." (Laughter and applause.) If, on the other hand, as he ventured to hope,

they thought well of their work, then he was there to acknowledge with gratitude their large indebtedness to the Scottish race and blood for its inspiration and its success. A popular song by the foremost Scottish poet was really their Declaration and their Constitution "writ large":

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree and a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
That man to man the whole world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

(Applause.) Since then they had grown into a nation of ninety millions—beyond comparison the largest body of English-speaking people in the world. They had not forgotten their origin or their obligations. In all parts of the continental Republic hearts still turned fondly to the old land, thrilling with pride in their past and hope for their future, and joining with them, as they had good reason to join, in the old cry, "Scotland for ever." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Lord Rosebery's Appreciation.

At the close of the Ambassador's address, Lord Rosebery said: Ladies and gentlemen, I know scarcely anything more distasteful than having one's appreciation of a great intellectual treat spoiled by the consciousness that one will have to express our thanks for that treat at the moment the speaker sits down. None of you have had that unpleasant sensation except the humble individual who now addresses you. (Laughter.) But I am quite sure that whether it is agreeable or not to the individual, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves to express our thanks to the American Ambassador for the illuminating address to which we have just listened. (Applause.) American Ambassadors—perhaps it is because of the strong Scots strain that appears to exist in all the eminent men of the United States—American Ambassadors never seem to come as strangers to Scotland, and more especially to the Philosophical Institution. This is the fifth holding that high office whom we have had the honor of welcoming within these walls. (Applause.) There was Mr. Lowell, famous in so many capacities; there was Mr. Phelps; there was Mr. Bayard, Mr. Choate, and now we crown all by the presence of the actual Ambassador and his charming Ambassadorship, who have done so much to warm the heart of Great Britain, if that were required,

towards our cousins the United States. (Applause.) I can not help thinking from the name—and I have some reason to think also—that our guest of tonight is not wholly devoid of that Scottish descent which so quickly conduces to eminence in the United States—(laughter)—and I hope it is so.

Scotland and the American Revolution.

The general impression, indeed, that I have received from this address is twofold. First, that Scotland incurred an enormous responsibility with regard to what is known as the American Revolution; and the second is that, much as we like in Scotland to have a good conceit of ourselves, we shall have a much better one when we go home tonight—(laughter)—because I have been thinking over American history, and the exceptions to the great rule laid down by the Ambassador which is that all good comes from Scotland—at least I hope he will allow me to interpret it liberally in the definition—the few exceptions to that rule seems to me to be hardly worth mentioning—namely, Washington and others that readily occur. (Some laughter.) Well, that long catalogue of splendid achievement will, as I say, give us a good conceit of ourselves. The responsibility we have incurred in regard to the Revolution—and I don't think I quite agree with the outburst of Patrick Henry that any very serious chains of slavery were to be anticipated if the Revolution had not taken place, but that is only a by remark—the responsibility that we have to bear for our share in the Revolution of 1776 is no doubt a very large one. In fact, what the Ambassador has told us about the Ulster Scotsmen and their share in the fortunes of America greatly explains the huge success of the great Republic. (Applause.)

The Ulster Scots.

I love Highlanders and I love Lowlanders, but when I come to the branch of our race which has been grafted on to the Ulster stem I take off my hat with veneration and with awe. (Applause.) They are, I believe, without exception the toughest, the most dominant, the most irresistible race that exists in the universe at this moment, and therefore when I am told, as we have been told tonight, of the constant immigration, the constant influx from Ulster into the United States, I well understand how that Republic sprung from small beginning to a population of ninety-two millions, and the illimitable possibilities attaching to it. I would venture to say, sir, you did not exhaust all the reasons for the transplantation of Scotsmen

to the United States. The immigration though so gratifying in its results, was not entirely voluntary. You have pointed out that after the battle of Dunbar many Scotsmen were sent to the plantations, as it was called. Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, our great patriot, would gladly have sold all the thirty thousand tramps who were then computed to wander about Scotland, would gladly have sold them also to slavery in the plantations. But a very considerable influx, which I do not think you, sir, noticed, came after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. In 1716, at any rate, a great number of the prisoners taken by the Hanoverian troops were sent over to North Carolina, and I think—but I am not speaking now with such certainty—that after 1745-6 more prisoners were sent out by the Duke of Cumberland and his army to the United States. And later on, voluntarily, but driven by poverty, the great heroine of the Jacobite period, Flora MacDonald, went out and settled in America too. (Applause.) Now, as one of those characters—I cannot recollect his name, but it flashed across me as I was listening to you—said when he found himself involved in the Revolution—who had also been involved in the rising of 1745—said with the greatest glee, "What tremendous luck it is for one man to have had two cuts in his life at these d—Hanoverians." (Laughter.) And I think it is far from impossible that some of the success of the Revolution was due to the motive not entirely connected with liberty of the subject in the United States, or entirely with the excellence of the various State constitutions, but with a fixed and rooted animosity against the reigning dynasty in England, which assisted very considerably the force of arms directed against our troops in that great war.

Scottish Emigration.

Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you another minute. I speak very sincerely when I say—I speak with no idea of quip or irony when I say that I do think that the American Ambassador has proved up to the hilt his case that the United States does owe a great deal to Scotsmen. (Applause.) I do not grudge any men who have gone there, but I do grudge any more going there. (Laughter and applause.) We want them all at home. (Applause.) And if by any chance any Scotsman answering to your brilliant description of Alexander Hamilton should happen to be lurking either in the Highlands or the Lowlands of this country, I earnestly hope that for our good he will

(Continued on Thirty-five)